

stage this matter, and will not now allow the Southern a day. What is the conduct of gentlemen? A league has been formed between the Northern States and Pennsylvania. [Here Mr. Fitzsimons contradicted him.] This morning furnished the first information of it. I want information. I call on gentlemen for the honor of the House to give more time.

The question on rising was carried.

FRIDAY, September 4.

Mr. Scott, being called on, said, he had no objection to give his sentiments. The resolve which I laid on the table has been honored by a majority of the House. It contains such principles as I believe ought to govern in the settlement of this grand question. Whether the place which has been moved for is the right one, it is a matter yet to be decided.

Taking the Atlantic coast for a guide, the Susquehanna involves undoubtedly the center of wealth, population and territory. All that has been said of the western Territory has not induced me to wish that all that immense country should be brought into view. The resolution holds out an idea that the Atlantic States should go as near that country as their own convenience would allow. This is all I expect or hope for. I am convinced that to go farther west than this point of convenience, would be to injure the Western Territory itself. The question seems to lie between the Susquehanna and Patowmac. The center which I contemplate lies between them, at nearly equal distances, but rather nearer the latter. I am pretty well acquainted with both rivers.

He then gave a geographical description of those rivers, which to avoid any possible errors, we shall not attempt to trace. The description related to their several advantages of communication with the Western Territory. In his calculation he considered Pittsburgh as the key of that Territory; and that the advantages of one river or the other must be determined, by its relation to the place. The result of his detail was a conclusion clearly in favor of the Patowmac. To do justice to the committee, he said, I must declare that there is no comparison between the advantages of one communication and the other, with respect to the Ohio Country. Patowmac will no doubt, one day, be a very important channel into those regions.

He concluded by observing, that though he thought that the Patowmac was nearer that center of communication between the Atlantic and the Ohio, than the Susquehanna, as there was no prospect of a decision in favor of the former, he should give his vote for the Susquehanna. In this situation, as he was a native of Pennsylvania, there was a certain duty which he owed to his country, and which he should now perform.

WEDNESDAY, September 9.

Mr. Goodhue, of the committee appointed to take into consideration sundry memorials and petitions of the merchants, and citizens of the State of Rhode-Island, and the memorial of Dr. Williamson in behalf of the citizens of North-Carolina, brought in a bill to suspend the operation of so much of the tonnage law, as subjects the people of those States to the alien tonnage duty.

Read the first time.

It was moved that part of the President's late message, which refers to the troops now in the service of the United States, be referred to a special committee—which being agreed to, Messrs Boudinot, Trumbull, and Burke, were appointed.

In committee of the whole on the judiciary bill.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Some progress were made in the discussion—alterations in several of the sections as to the places of holding the district courts, took place—having proceeded as far as the tenth section, the committee rose.

A message was received from the Senate, returning several bills, viz. The bill for allowing compensations to The President and Vice-President—The Senate insist on their amendment to the bill and request a conference with the House upon the subject—having appointed managers on their part, Mr. King, Mr. Izard, and Mr. Morris. The bill for allowing compensations to the members and other officers of the two Houses—the Senate concur in the proposal of the House for a conference on the subject of disagreement respecting this bill—and appointed conferees on their part.

The bill for establishing the salaries of the officers in the executive departments—the Senate receded from some of their amendments to this bill, and insist upon others.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the foregoing. It was moved that conferees on the part of the House be appointed agreeable to the request of the Senate—which motion being agreed to, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Livermore, and Mr. Goodhue were appointed.

In the bill for establishing the salaries, the Senate insist on their amendment, to raise the salary of the Treasurer from 1600 to 2000 dollars. It was moved that the House recede from their disagreement. This was carried in the affirmative—so the Treasurer's salary is 2000 dollars.

The Senate insist on their amendment for striking off 500 dollars for the salary of the Governor of the Western Territory.

The House receded from their disagreement to this also. So the salary of the Governor of the Western Territory, to include the Superintendency of Indian affairs, is 2000 dollars.

The report of the committee on the letter from the Post Master General was read—and adopted by the House.

The motion laid on the table yesterday by Mr. Gerry, was taken up, and after a few observations referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs Stone, Parker, and Griffin.

The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, September 10.

The enrolled bills for establishing the salaries of the executive officers, and to provide for the safe keeping of the acts, records, and great seal of the United States, having been examined by the committee, and reported correct, were signed by the Speaker.

Mr. Boudinot presented a petition from the inhabitants of the county of Essex, in New-Jersey, praying that Perth Amboy may be the place for holding the district courts in that State. Laid on the table.

The bill for suspending the operation of part of the tonnage act read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Sherman of the committee of conference reported that a conference with the committee of the Senate had taken place, upon the subject of discrimination in the pay of the two Houses, proposed as an amendment to the salary bill, and insisted on by the Senate. This report was in substance, That they had come to no precise agreement—that the Senate could not be induced to recede from their amendment—but by way of compromise, the committee on the part of the Senate proposed that the compensation provided for by the present bill should be limited to seven years—the last of which the compensation of the Senate to be at 7 dollars—Or, they proposed that the House should pass a law providing for their own compensation, without including the Senate.

It was moved that the House should recede from their disagreement, and concur with the Senate in their amendment, with an amendment.

This was opposed by Mr. Jackson, Mr. White, Mr. Burke, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Thatcher, and Mr. Tucker—and supported by Mr. Benson, Mr. Maddison, Mr. Lee, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Laurance, Mr. Ames, and Mr. Sherman.

Very little, that was new, occurred in the course of the observations made—and on the motion for the report of the committee's lying on the table, being lost, it was moved that the main question for concurring with the Senate be put, the Ayes and Noes were called, and are as follows:

AYES.

Messrs Ames, Baldwin, Benson, Brown, Cadwallader, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Gale, Gerry, Griffin, Hartley, Huntington, Lau-

rance, Lee, Livermore, Maddison, Moore, Muhlenberg, Scott, Sherman, Smith, (S.C.) Trumbull, Vining, Wynkoop. 24.

NOES.

Messrs. Bland, Boudinot, Burke, Carroll, Coles, Contee, Floyd, Foster, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorn, Heister, Jackson, Matthews, Page, Parker, Partridge, Ransfeller, Schureman, Seney, Sylvester, Sinnickson, Smith, (M.) Stone, Sumpter, Thatcher, Tucker, White. 29.

The Committee on the petition of the public creditors, and other citizens of Philadelphia, reported, that the petition deserved the attentive consideration of Congress; but, as the present session was so short, and it was necessary to dispatch much important business now before Congress, it became impracticable to give the subject, this session, the attention which it merited. They therefore submitted a resolution to the following effect: "That it highly concerns the honor and interest of the United States to make some early and effectual provision in favor of the public creditors of the Union, and that the House would early next session, take this subject into consideration."

This report was laid on the table.

Mr. Boudinot then moved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to establish the compensations of the members and the officers of both houses for one year.

It being suggested by the Speaker that it would be proper to delay this matter till the Senate had been informed of the vote of the House, the motion was laid on the table. Then the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

The engrossed bill for suspending the operation of part of the tonnage act, was read the third time—the suspension to continue till the 15th of January next.

It was then passed to be enacted.

Mr. Burke moved that the house should reconsider the vote of yesterday, not to recede from their disagreement to the amendment proposed by the Senate to the bill for allowing compensations to the members and officers of both houses.

Mr. Madison supposing that the bill was lost by the vote of yesterday, queried whether it was in order to reconsider that vote; or whether such a vote could be said to restore the bill. The affirmative of this enquiry, he conceived, involved many difficulties: It would extend to repealing the laws, as well as to reviving them without going through those previous formalities, which are required by the Constitution.

Mr. Sherman, Mr. Gerry, and Mr. Laurance, observed that the bill could not be considered as lost, as the House had directed the Clerk to inform the Senate of what had taken place; the Senate being adjourned, their opinion could not be known. The bill and the vote were still in possession of the House; nor could there be a doubt that the law, if now completed by a concurrence in the amendment of the Senate, would not be as valid as any law that had been enacted.

It being doubted whether the motion was in order, the Speaker gave his opinion that it was strictly so; and appealing to the House, they confirmed his determination.

Mr. Burke's motion for a reconsideration being put, and the ayes and noes called, they are as follows:

AYES.

Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benson, Boudinot, Brown, Burke, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Gale, Gerry, Griffin, Hartley, Huntington, Laurance, Lee, Livermore, Maddison, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Scott, Sherman, Smith, (S.C.) Trumbull, Vining, Wadsworth, Wynkoop. 29.

NOES.

Messrs. Bland, Coles, Contee, Floyd, Foster, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorn, Heister, Jackson, Matthews, Parker, Partridge, Ransfeller, Schureman, Seney, Sylvester, Sinnickson, Smith, (M.) Stone, Sumpter, Thatcher, Tucker, White. 25.

Majority for reconsidering 4.

On the question for receding from the disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and to agree thereto with their proposed amendment—The ayes and noes being called, are as follow:

AYES.

Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benson, Boudinot, Brown, Burke, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Gale, Gerry, Griffin, Hartley, Huntington, Laurance, Lee, Livermore, Maddison, Moore, Muhlenberg, Scott, Sherman, Smith, (S.C.) Trumbull, Vining, Wadsworth, Wynkoop. 28.

NOES.

Messrs. Bland, Coles, Contee, Floyd, Foster, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorn, Heister, Jackson, Matthews, Page, Parker, Partridge, Seney, Schureman, Sylvester, Sinnickson, Smith, (M.) Stone, Sumpter, Ransfeller, Thatcher, Tucker, White. 26.

This motion being determined in the affirmative favored the bill. In committee of the whole on the bill for establishing judicial courts.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee proceeded in the discussion as far as the 16th section, they then rose, and the house adjourned.

NEW-HAVEN, October 21.

On Saturday last the legislature of this state now in session in this city, having received information of the approach of the President of the United States of America, passed the following resolve, viz.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

New-Haven, October, A.D. 1789.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Edwards, Gov. Griswold, Mr. Tracy, Maj. Hart, Mr. Dana, Mr. Learned, Mr. Ingersoll, Col. Seymour, Col. Leffingwell, Col. Grosvenor, Mr. Davenport, are appointed, with such gentlemen as the honorable council shall join, a committee to prepare and report an address from this legislature, to the President of the United States on his arrival in this city, and to meet the President at some convenient distance from said city, and attend him to his lodgings, and to present such address as shall be ordered, and to attend the President on his journey as far as propriety shall in their opinion require.

Test. JAMES DAVENPORT, Clerk.

In the UPPER HOUSE.

John Chester and James Hillhouse, Esquires, are appointed to join the committee of the house of Representatives in the affair above mentioned.

Test. GEORGE WYLLYS, Sec'y.

The Legislature also requested his Excellency the Governor to order his company of guards in this city, to attend the committee, in escorting the President.

At the time appointed by the President, the committee presented him with the following address:

TO GEORGE WASHINGTON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

IMPRESSED with the sentiments which animate the millions of our fellow citizens, We, the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, cannot, on this occasion, be silent.

Your presence recalls to our admiration that assemblage of talents, which with impenetrable secrecy, and unvarying decision, under the smiles of divine Providence, guided to victory and peace, the complicated events of the late long and arduous war.

The scenes of perilous honor through which you conducted the American arms, taught our country and mankind to revere you as the greatest of heroes. Your sacred regard to the rights of freedom and the virtues of humanity, inspired the united voice of all America to hail you as the first and worthiest of citizens.

With grateful veneration we behold the father of his country; our friend—our fellow-citizen, our supreme magistrate.

When peace had succeeded to the vicissitudes of war, your ardent desire for retirement was sanctioned by the voice of patriotism.

Your country has again solicited your aid. In obedience to her wishes, you have sacrificed the felicity of dignified retire-

ment, and have hazarded on the tempestuous ocean of public life the rich treasure of your fame. This display of patriotic zeal gives you a new right, to what you before possessed, the hearts of all your fellow citizens.

While we thus express our sentiments, and those of the freemen whom we represent, we beg liberty to assure you of our zeal to support your public administrations.

May the Divine Being, who has given you as an example to the world, ever have you in his holy keeping; may he long preserve you, the happiness and the glory of your country; may the assurances, that the government formed under your auspices will bless future generations, rejoice the evening of your life: and may you be finally rewarded with the full glories of immortality.

In the name and behalf of the Legislature of the state of Connecticut.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Governor.

To which address the President was pleased to return the following answer:

To the Legislature of the state of Connecticut.

GENTLEMEN,

COULD any acknowledgements which language might convey, do justice to the feelings excited by your partial approbation of my past services, and your affectionate wishes for my future happiness, I would endeavour to thank you:—But to minds disposed as yours are, it will suffice to observe, that your address meets a most grateful reception, and is reciprocated in all its wishes with an unfeigned sincerity.

If the prosperity of our common country has in any degree been promoted by my military exertions, the toils which attended them, have been amply rewarded by the approving voice of my fellow citizen. I was but the humble agent of favoring Heaven, whose benign interference was so often manifested in our behalf, and to whom the praise of victory alone is due.

In launching again on the ocean of events, I have obeyed a summons to which I can never be insensible. When my country demands the sacrifice, personal ease will always be a secondary consideration.

I cannot forego this opportunity to felicitate the Legislature of Connecticut on the pleasing prospect which an abundant harvest presents to its citizens.—May industry like theirs, ever receive its reward, and may the smile of Heaven, crown all endeavors which are prompted by virtue, among which it is justice to estimate your assurance of supporting our equal government.

G. WASHINGTON.

New-Haven, October 17, 1789.

The Address of the Congregational Ministers of the City of New-Haven,

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE Congregational Ministers of the City of New-Haven, beg Leave to make their most respectful address to the President of the United States. We presume that we join with the whole collective body of the congregational Pastors and Presbyterian Ministers throughout these states, in the most cordial congratulations of themselves, of their country, and of mankind, on your elevation to the head of the combined American republic. As Ministers of the blessed Jesus, the Prince of peace, we rejoice, and have inexpressible pleasure in the demonstrations you have given of your sincere affection towards that holy religion, which is the glory of christian states, and will become the glory of the world itself; at that happy period, when liberty, public right, and the veneration of the Most High, who presides in the universe with a most holy and benevolent sovereignty, shall triumph among all the nations, kingdoms, Empires and republics on earth. We most sincerely rejoice in the kind and gracious Providence of Almighty God, who hath been pleased to preserve your life during your late dangerous sickness, and to restore you to such a degree of health, as gives us this opportunity to express our joy, and affords us the most pleasing hopes that your health may be firmly established. We pray the Lord of Hosts, by whose counsels and wisdom you have been carried triumphantly and gloriously through the late war, terminating in the establishment of American liberty, and perhaps in the liberty of all nations, that he would be pleased ever to have you under his holy protection, continue you a blessing to church and state, support you under your arduous cares, and perpetuate that estimation and honor, which you have justly acquired of your country. May this new and rising republic become, under your auspices, the most glorious for population, perfection of policy and happy administration of government that ever appeared on earth. And may you, sir, having finished a course of distinguished usefulness, receive the reward of public virtue in the kingdom of eternal glory.

EZRA STILES,

JAMES DANA,

JONATHAN EDWARDS,

SAMUEL WALES,

SAMUEL AUSTIN, Jun'r.

City of New-Haven, }  
October 17, 1789. }  
To which the PRESIDENT was pleased to return the following

ANSWER.

To the congregational Ministers of the city of New-Haven.

GENTLEMEN,

THE kind congratulations contained in your address, claim and receive my grateful and affectionate thanks.—Respecting as I do, the favourable opinions of men distinguished for science and piety, it would be false delicacy to disavow the satisfaction, which I derive from their approbation of my public services, and private conduct.

Regarding that deportment, which consists with true religion, as the best security of temporal peace, and the sure mean of attaining eternal felicity, it will be my earnest endeavour (as far as human frailty can resolve) to inculcate the belief and practice of opinions which lead to the consummation of those desirable objects.

The tender interest which you have taken in my personal happiness, and the obliging manner in which you express yourselves on the restoration of my health, are so forcibly impressed on my mind as to render language inadequate to the utterance of my feelings.—If it shall please the Great Disposer of Events to listen to the pious supplication, which you have presented in my behalf, I trust the remainder of my days will evince the gratitude of a heart devoted to the advancement of those objects, which receive the approbation of Heaven, and promote the happiness of our fellow-men.

My best prayers are offered to the Throne of Grace for your happiness, and that of the congregations committed to your care.

G. WASHINGTON.

City of New-Haven, }

October 17th, 1789. }

Last Week was received and deposited in the public Library of YALE COLLEGE, a grand and elegant Portrait of the Honorable ELIHU YALE, Esq. late Governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies, from whom the University in this City received its name. This Portrait is the Donation of the Honorable DUDLEY NORTH, Esq. of Glemham in Suffolk, Great Britain, a Descendant of Governor YALE, and a Member of Parliament, and it was obtained by the address of SAMUEL BROWN, Esq. Merchant, of this City.

Tuesday evening, of last week, a small house, part of which was occupied as a stable, in Union-Street, in this city, was burnt down. The fire was occasioned by a lighted candle, communicating to some hay, which instantly set the building, and its contents in a flame. By the exertions of the inhabitants, favoured by a perfect calm, the contiguous buildings were preserved. The house was the property of Mr. Patrick Connolly, an industrious inhabitant.

Died in this city, Mr. Samuel Chatterton, who had been for three years past disordered in his mind, and frequently in that time travelling about the country.